

Population by Age and Gender

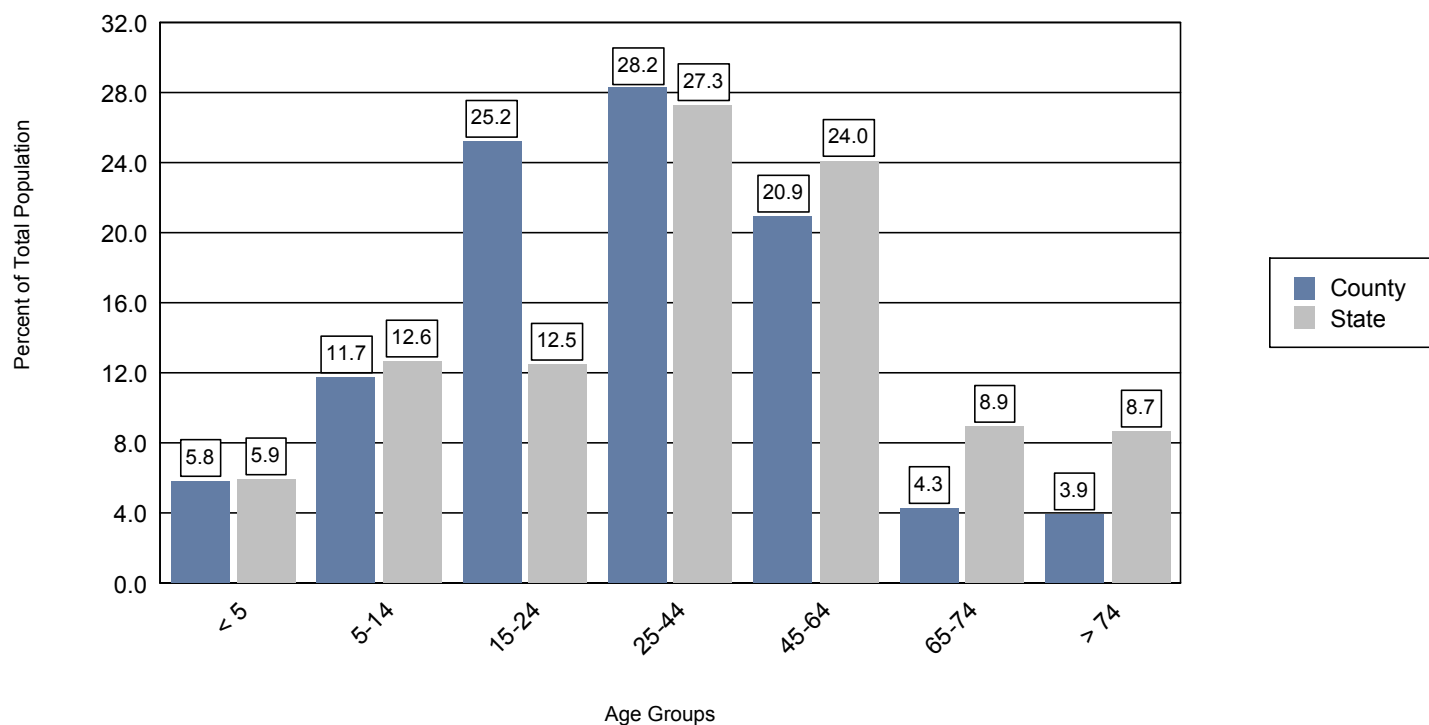
County - 2003

State - 2003

Age group	County - 2003			State - 2003		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 5	7,599	7,316	14,915	6.2	5.5	5.8
5-14	15,330	14,775	30,105	12.5	11.0	11.7
15-24	31,104	33,624	64,728	25.3	25.1	25.2
25-44	34,990	37,490	72,480	28.4	28.0	28.2
45-64	25,490	28,150	53,640	20.7	21.0	20.9
65-74	4,980	6,100	11,080	4.0	4.6	4.3
> 74	3,558	6,452	10,010	2.9	4.8	3.9
Total	123,051	133,907	256,958	100.0	100.0	100.0

Data Source: Population Estimates from the Executive Office of the Governor

Population by Age Group, County and State, 2003



Population Trends (1990-2000)

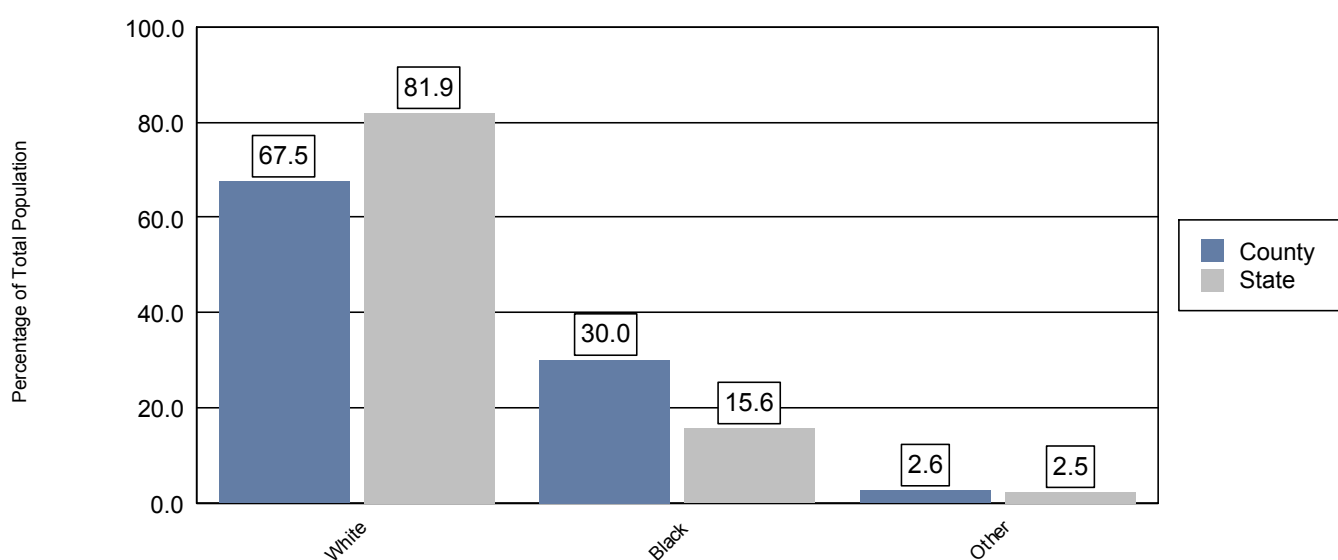
1990 Population	2000 Population	Net Change	Percent Change 1990-2000	Percent Change-State 1990-2000	Population Density - 2000 (persons/sq. mi.)	Population Density -State -2000 (persons/sq. mi.)
192,493	239,452	46,959	24.4	23.5	359.1	296.4

Population by Race

Race	COUNTY		STATE
	Population	Percentage	Percentage
White	173,324	67.5	81.9
Black	77,012	30.0	15.6
Other	6,585	2.6	2.5
TOTAL	256,921	100.0	100.0

Data Source: Population estimates from the Office of the Governor

Population Percentage by Race, County and State, 2003

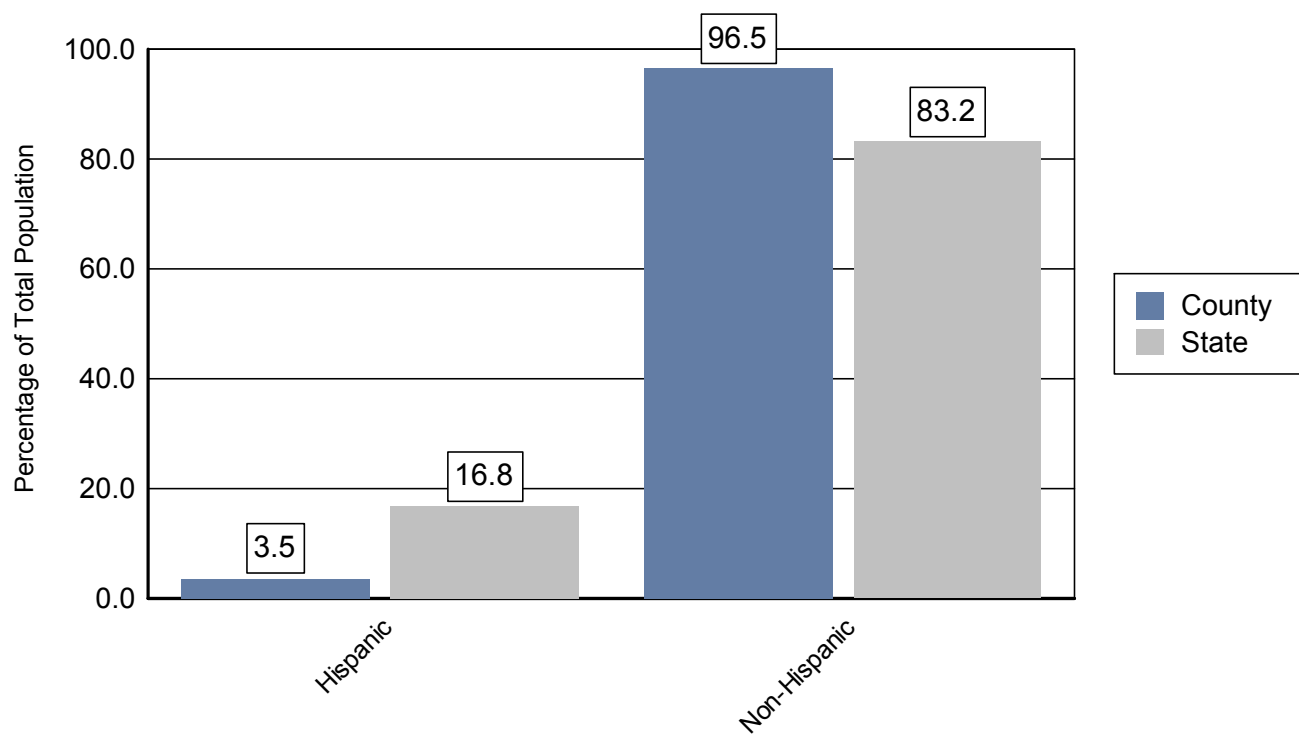


Hispanic Population

Ethnicity	COUNTY		STATE
	Number	Percentage	Percentage
Hispanic	8,407	3.5	16.8
Non-Hispanic	231,045	96.5	83.2
Total	239,452	100.0	100.0

Data Source: 2000 U.S. Census, Data includes all races

Hispanic Population Percentage, County and State, 2000

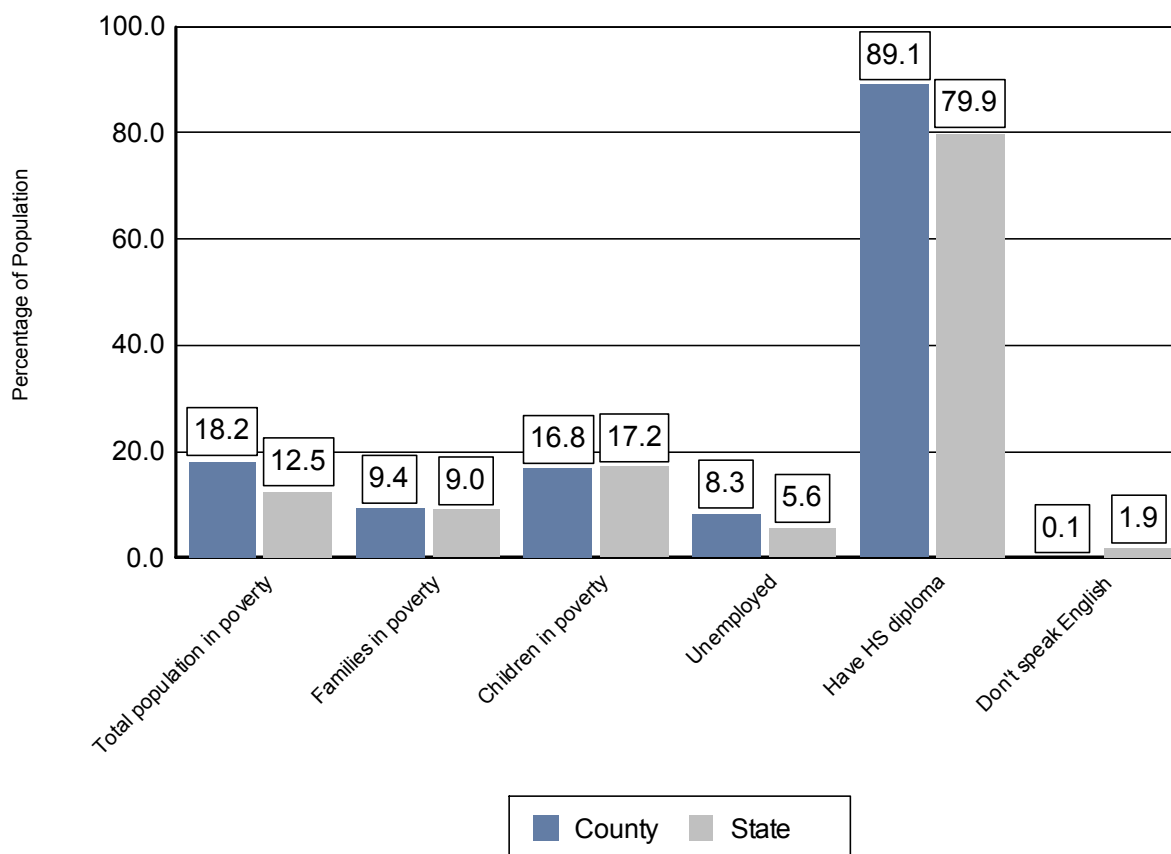


Socioeconomic Indicators

	COUNTY			STATE
	1990	2000	Quartile	2000
Percent of total population below poverty level	16.9	18.2	4	12.5
Percent of families below poverty level	9.4	9.4	2	9.0
Percent of population under 18 below poverty level	16.0	16.8	2	17.2
Percent of civilian labor force which is unemployed	4.5	8.3	4	5.6
Median household income	27,323	37,517	3	38,819
Percent of population > 25 with a high school diploma	84.8	89.1	4	79.9
Percent of population > 5 that doesn't speak English		0.0	1	1.9
Median age		29.5	1	38.7

Data Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Selected Socioeconomic Indicators, County and State, 2000



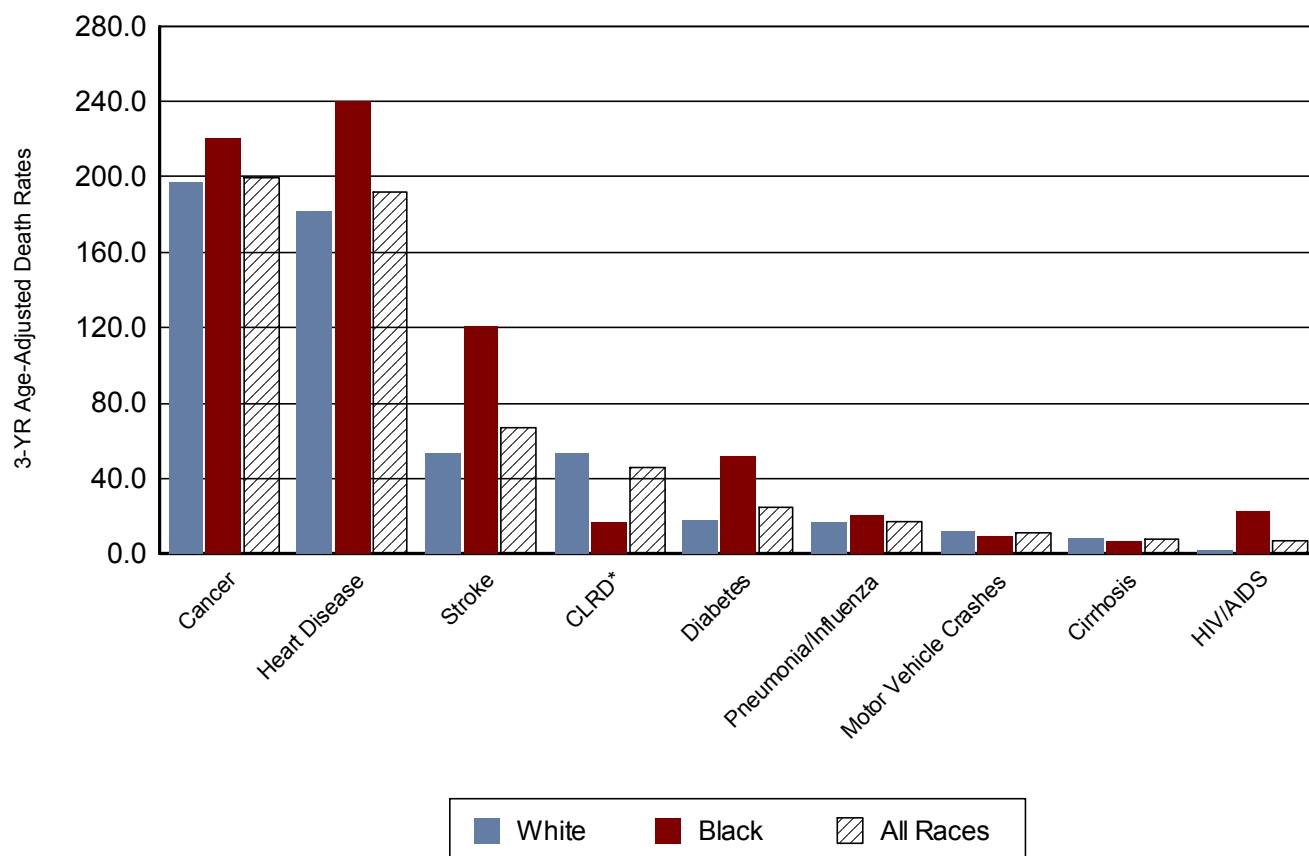
Major Causes of Death

Resident 3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rates, 2001-03, by Cause	COUNTY						STATE		
	White	Quartile	Black	Quartile	All Races	Quartile	White	Black	All Races
Total Deaths	845.8	2	1,012.8	1	874.7	3	750.3	1,026.4	773.0
Cancer	196.7	3	220.4	2	199.3	3	177.3	209.9	178.7
Heart Disease	182.1	1	240.0	1	192.3	1	212.2	291.5	217.9
Stroke	53.5	3	120.8	4	66.5	4	41.7	80.6	44.7
CLRD*	53.3	3	16.7	1	45.6	2	40.2	29.3	39.4
Diabetes	18.3	2	51.8	2	24.5	2	18.7	50.7	21.1
Pneumonia/Influenza	16.9	3	20.3	3	17.4	3	13.6	18.8	14.1
Motor Vehicle Crashes	11.7	1	9.9	1	11.1	1	19.0	18.4	18.4
Cirrhosis	8.6	1	7.3	2	8.1	1	11.5	8.0	10.9
AIDS/HIV	2.3	2	22.9	2	7.3	3	4.7	44.2	10.3

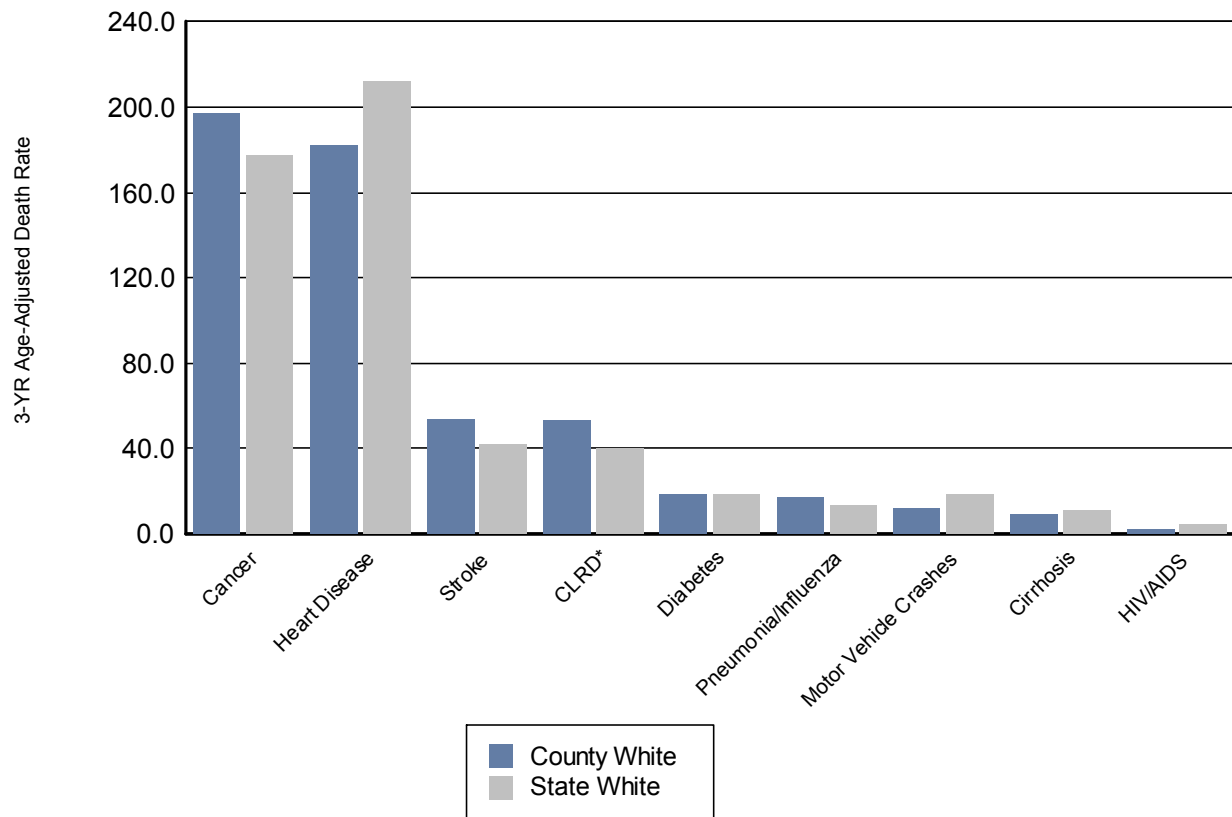
Data Source: Florida Office of Vital Statistics

*Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease

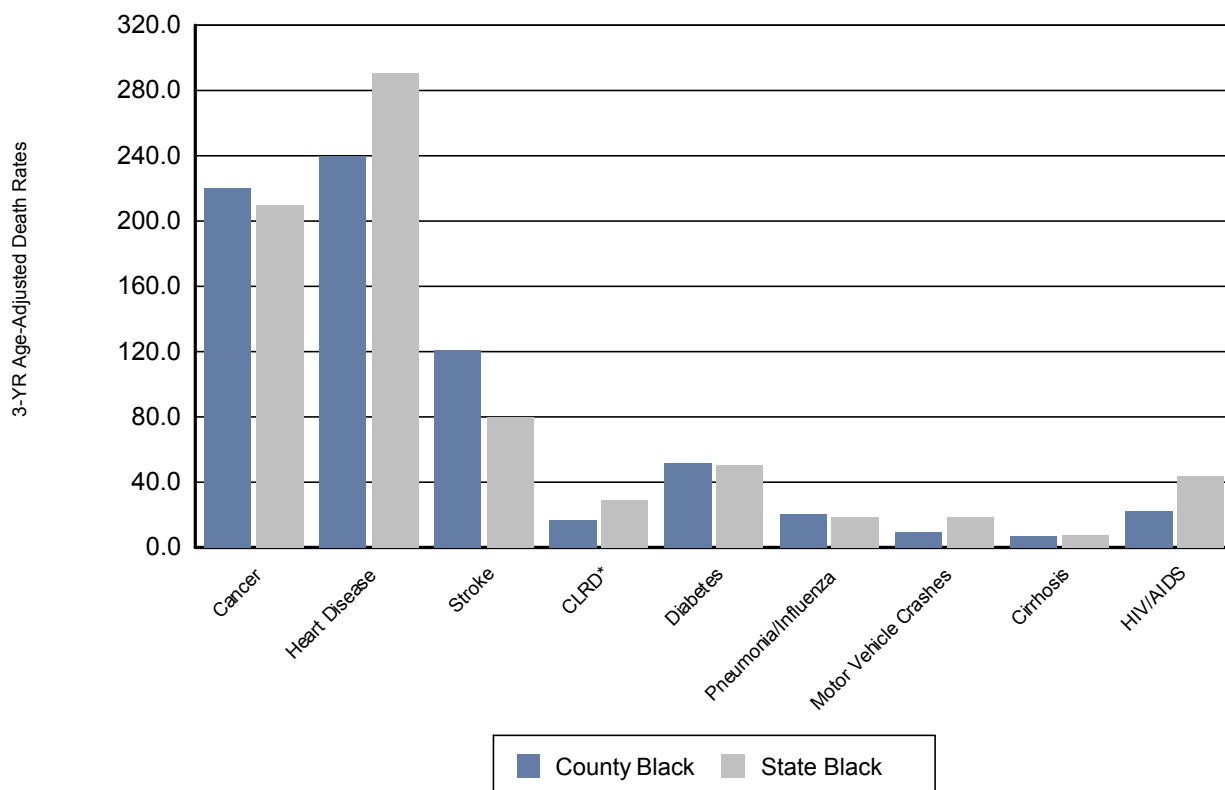
3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Major Causes of Death by Race, County, 2001-2003



3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Major Causes of Death, White, County and State, 2001-2003



3-Year Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Major Causes of Death, Black, County and State, 2001-2003

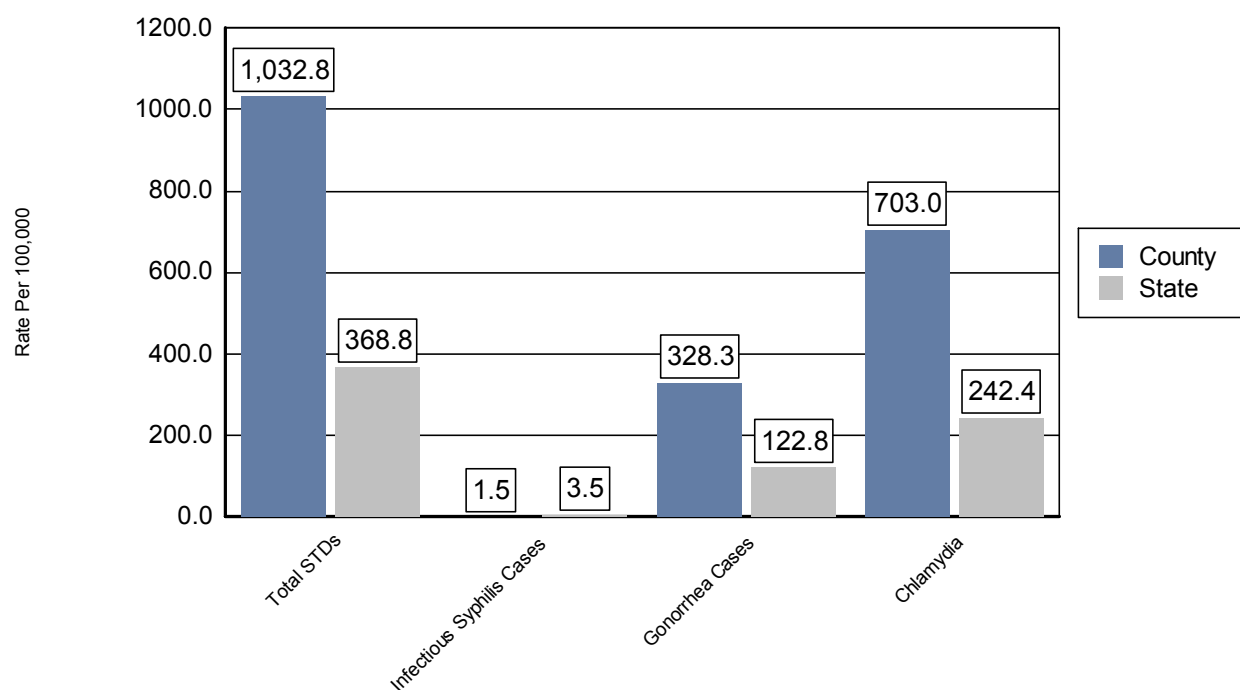


Communicable Diseases

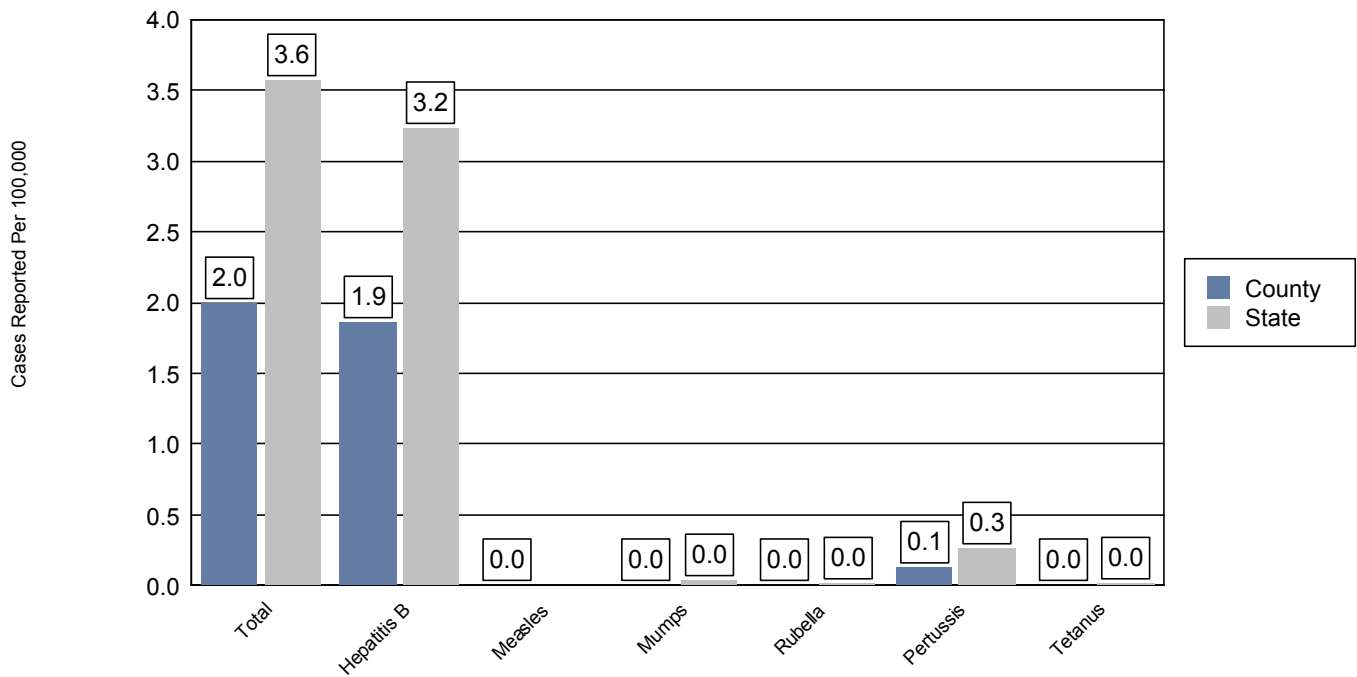
	COUNTY			STATE
	Number of Cases (annual avg.)	3-Yr Rate per 100,000	Quartile	3-Yr Rate per 100,000
	2001-2003	2001-2003		2001-2003
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)				
Total Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis	2,588.0	1,032.8	4	368.8
Infectious Syphilis Cases	3.7	1.5	3	3.5
Gonorrhea Cases	822.7	328.3	4	122.8
Chlamydia	1,761.7	703.0	4	242.4
Vaccine Preventable Diseases				
Vaccine Preventable Diseases Total	5.0	2.0	2	3.6
Hepatitis B Cases	4.7	1.9	3	3.2
	0.0	0.0	1	
Mumps	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Rubella	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
Pertussis	0.3	0.1	3	0.3
Tetanus	0.0	0.0	1	0.0
AIDS and Other Diseases				
AIDS Cases	42.0	16.8	3	30.2
Meningococcal Meningitis	0.7	0.3	3	0.3
Hepatitis A Cases	9.3	3.7	4	4.3
Tuberculosis Cases	14.0	5.6	3	6.5

Data Source: Division of Disease Control, Florida Department of Health

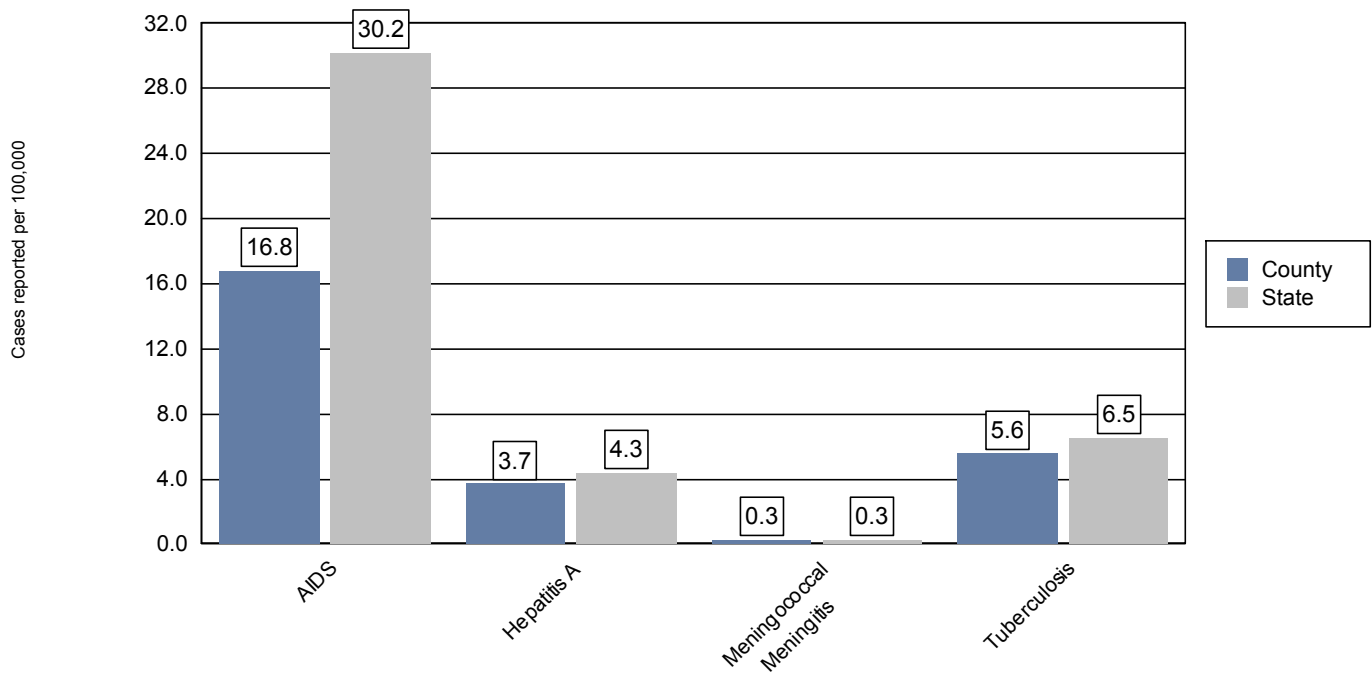
Reported Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases per 100,000, County and State, 2001-2003



Reported Vaccine Preventable Disease Cases per 100,000, County and State, 2001-2003



Reported Cases of AIDS, Hepatitis A, Meningitis and TB per 100,000, County and State, 2001-2003



Maternal & Child Health

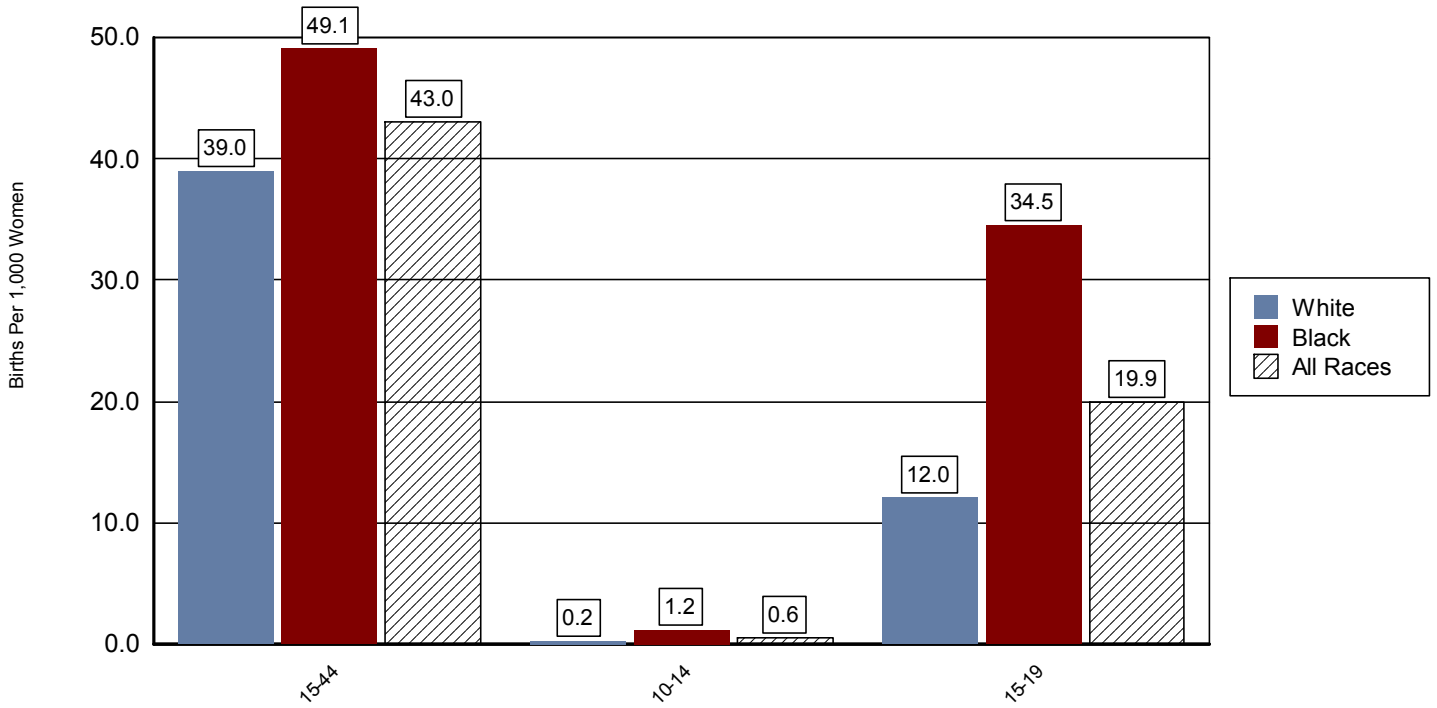
Indicator (3-YR Figures, 2001-03)	COUNTY								STATE
	White**	Quartile	Black**	Quartile	Hispanic	Quartile	All Races	Quartile	
Births									
Total Births (3-yr annual avg.)	1,708.3	3	1,171.7	4	105.0	2	3,000.7	3	
Births to Mothers ages 15-44, per 1,000*	39.0	1	49.1	1			43.0	1	62.6
Births to Mothers ages 10-14, per 1,000*	0.2	2	1.2	2			0.6	2	0.8
Births to Mothers ages 15-19, per 1,000*	12.0	1	34.5	1			19.9	1	44.6
Percent of Births to Unwed Mothers	20.2	1	69.8	2	32.4	1	39.1	2	39.4
Infant Deaths									
Infant Deaths (0-364 days) per 1,000 Births	7.6	3	15.6	3	6.3	3	10.8	4	7.4
Neonatal Deaths (0-27 days) per 1,000 Births	4.3	3	12.8	4	6.3	4	7.8	4	4.9
Postneonatal Deaths (28-364 days) per 1,000 Births	3.3	3	2.8	2	0.0	1	3.0	3	2.5
Low Birth Weight									
Percent of Births < 1500 Grams	1.2	3	3.4	3	0.6	2	2.1	4	1.6
Percent of Births < 2500 Grams	6.6	1	13.6	3	7.6	3	9.4	4	8.4
Prenatal Care									
Percent of Births with 1st Trimester Prenatal Care	95.0	4	84.4	4	89.4	4	90.9	4	85.1
Percent of Births with Late or No Prenatal Care	0.8	1	2.4	1	1.9	1	1.4	1	3.0

Data Source: Florida Department of Health

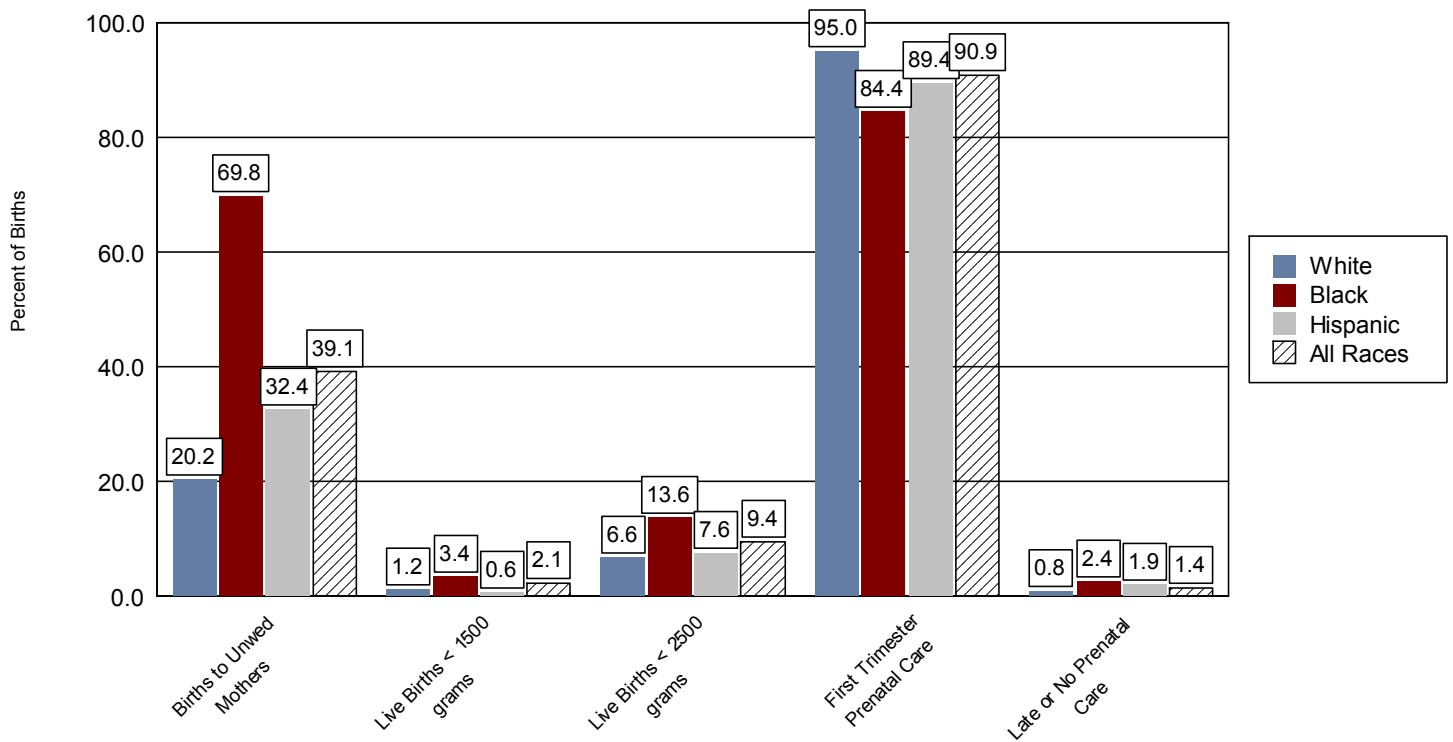
*Hispanic data not available after 1999

**Non-Hispanic

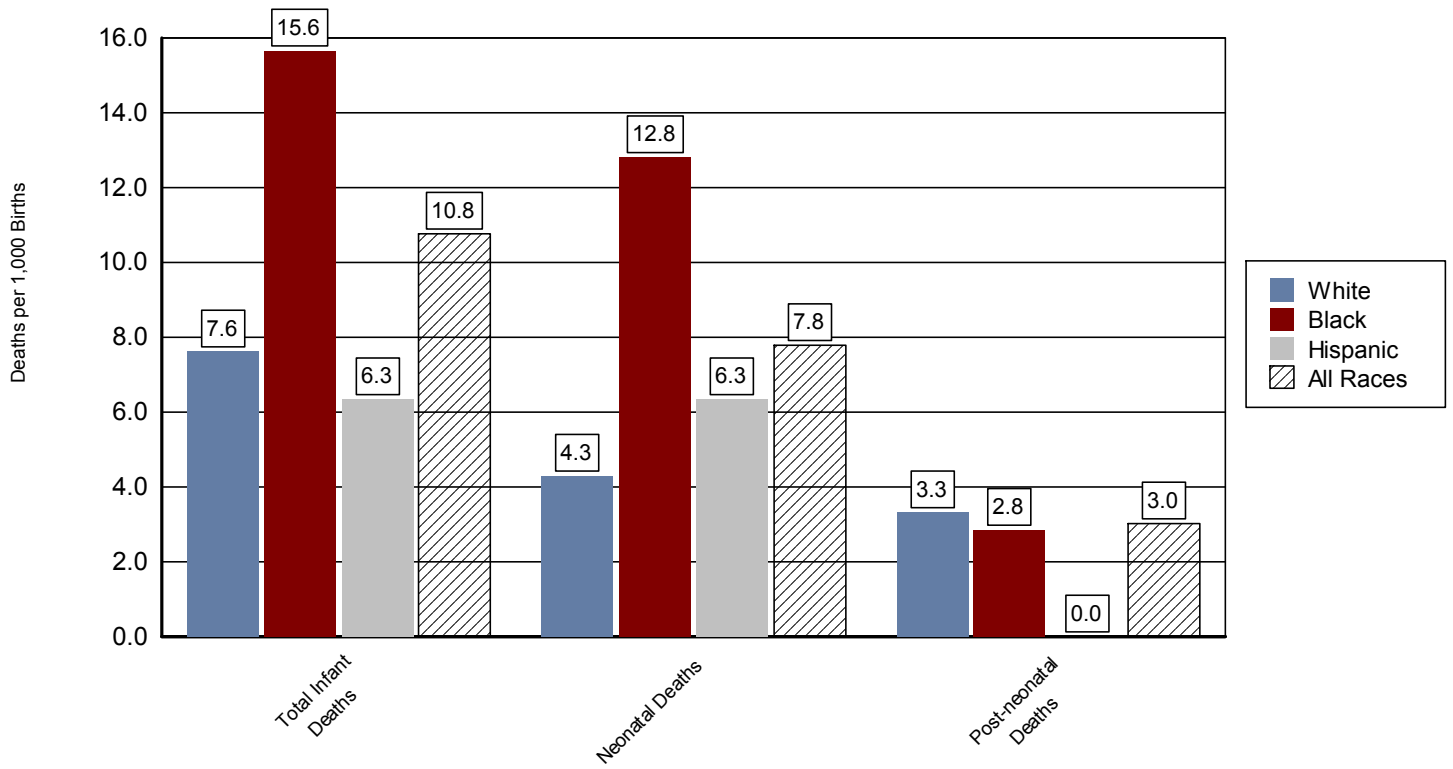
Births Per 1,000 Women By Age and Race of Mother, County, 2001-2003



Percent of Births by Marital Status, Birth Weight and Prenatal Care, County, 2001-2003



Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, County, 2001-2003



Behavioral Risk Factors

	COUNTY 2002			STATE 2002	
	Percent	95% CI (+/-)	Quartile	State Percent	95% CI (+/-)
Alcohol and Tobacco Use					
Adults who currently smoke	16.4	3.6	1	22.2	1.1
Adults who engage in heavy or binge drinking	15.3	3.8	4	14.1	1.0
Adults who have ever quit smoking in last 12 months	49.3	12.4	1	55.3	2.6
Asthma					
Adults who have ever had asthma	13.4	3.6	4	10.7	0.8
Adults who still have asthma (of those who have ever had asthma)	58.0	14.5	1	60.4	4.0
Colorectal Cancer Screening					
Adults over 50 who have ever had a blood stool test	58.9	8.9	4	44.4	1.7
Adults over 50 who have ever had a sigmoidoscopy	67.1	8.3	4	52.6	1.8
Adults over 50 who have had a blood stool test in past 2 years	47.0	9.0	4	33.5	1.6
Diabetes					
Adults who have been told by a health professional they have diabetes	4.7	2.1	1	8.2	0.6
Health Care Coverage & Access					
Adults who were unable to get medical care in last 12 months	6.8	2.5	1	8.7	1.0
Adults with no health care coverage	16.5	3.7	2	18.7	1.0
Adults with no personal health care providers	21.6	4.2	2	23.9	1.2
Health Status					
Adults mostly sitting/standing at job	66.4	6.0	4	62.8	1.7
Adults with health status "Fair" or "Poor"	11.6	3.2	1	16.7	1.0
High Cholesterol					
Adults who have ever had their blood cholesterol checked	78.9	4.4	1	83.1	1.1
Adults who have had their cholesterol checked in last 2 years (if they have ever been checked)	89.4	3.5	1	91.8	0.7
Adults whose blood cholesterol is high	28.7	5.0	1	35.2	1.3
HIV/AIDS					
Adults under 65 who have ever been tested for HIV	47.4	5.4	3	47.7	1.6
Adults under 65 who have had HIV test within past year (for those who have been tested)	87.5	3.5	2	86.7	1.0
Adults whose doctor has talked to them about preventing STDs through condom use.	21.2	4.5	4	16.3	1.6
Hypertension					
Adults now taking HBP medicine (if they have HBP)	69.8	9.8	1	76.0	2.0
Adults who have been told by a health professional that they have high blood pressure	19.1	3.7	1	27.7	1.1

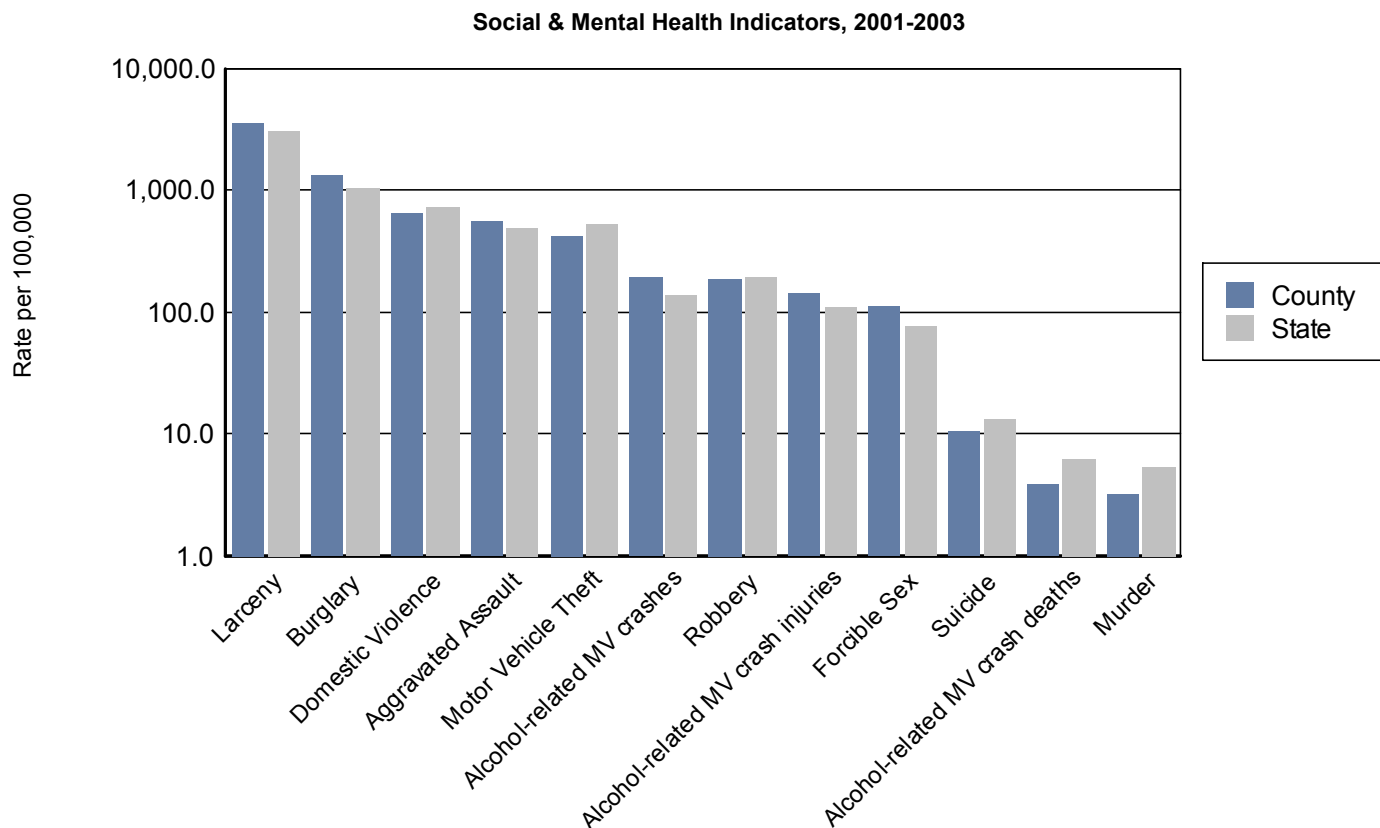
Mammogram & Pap Smears	Percent	95% CI (+/-)	Quartile	State percent	95% CI (
Adult women who have ever had a pap smear test	93.9	3.8	2	93.5	1.0
Adult women who have had a pap smear test in past 2 years	88.0	4.9	4	82.2	1.5
Women over 40 who have had a mammogram within past 2 years (for those who have had a mammogram)	85.6	6.5	4	79.0	1.5
Nutrition	Percent	95% CI (+/-)	Quartile	State percent	95% CI (
Adults who consume < 5 fruits and vegetables a day	74.5	4.3	2	74.3	1.2
Adults who have been advised by a health professional to eat fewer high fat or cholesterol foods	17.4	3.9	1	21.0	1.1
Adults who have been advised by a health professional to eat more fruits and vegetables	25.5	4.5	2	27.9	1.2
Oral Health	Percent	95% CI (+/-)	Quartile	State percent	95% CI (
Adults who have had their teeth cleaned within past year	72.3	4.6	4	70.5	1.3
Adults who visited a dentist within past year	74.0	4.5	4	70.2	1.4
Adults with no teeth removed	64.2	4.9	4	46.7	1.3
Physical Activity	Percent	95% CI (+/-)	Quartile	State percent	95% CI (
Adults who have been advised by a health professional to be more physically active	26.1	4.4	3	28.0	1.3
Adults with no leisure time physical activity	17.8	3.8	1	26.4	1.2
Adults with no regular moderate physical activity	50.9	5.1	1	55.1	1.3
Adults with no regular vigorous physical activity	69.8	4.7	1	75.6	1.2
Pneumonia/Influenza	Percent	95% CI (+/-)	Quartile	State percent	95% CI (
Adults who have ever had a pneumonia shot	19.0	4.0	1	22.7	0.9
Adults who have received a flu shot at CHD	1.2	0.0	1	1.2	0.2
Adults who have received a flu shot within last 12 months	21.6	3.9	1	26.2	1.0
Overweight/Obesity	Percent	95% CI (+/-)	Quartile	State percent	95% CI (
Adults who are obese (BMI >= 30)	20.5	4.0	1	22.3	1.0
Adults who are overweight (BMI >= 25 to < 30)	32.3	4.7	2	35.1	1.2
Adults who have received advice from a health professional about their weight in past 12 months	19.2	3.8	2	21.1	1.1

Data source: 2002 Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance Telephone Survey conducted by the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology.
Overall, 34,551 adults were randomly selected and interviewed for the survey; about 500 adults were surveyed in each county.
95% CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Social & Mental Health

	COUNTY			STATE
	3-Yr Average Number of Events	3-Yr Rate Per 100,000	County Quartile	3-Yr Rate Per 100,000
	2001-03	2001-03		2001-03
Crime and Domestic Violence				
Larceny	8,963.3	3,577.1	4	3,036.8
Burglary	3,340.3	1,333.0	4	1,037.4
Total Domestic Violence Offenses	1,599.7	638.4	2	728.0
Aggravated Assault	1,389.0	554.3	4	486.0
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,035.7	413.3	4	515.0
Robbery	470.3	187.7	4	192.1
Forcible Sex Offenses	278.7	111.2	4	76.1
Murder	8.0	3.2	2	5.4
Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Crashes				
Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Crashes	487.3	194.5	4	136.4
Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Crash Injuries	352.0	140.5	3	107.7
Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths	9.7	3.9	1	6.2
Suicide				
Age-Adjusted Suicide 3-Year Death Rate	22.3	10.4	1	13.1

Data sources: FDLE Uniform Crime Report, DHSMV "Traffic Crash Facts", Florida Office of Vital Statistics.

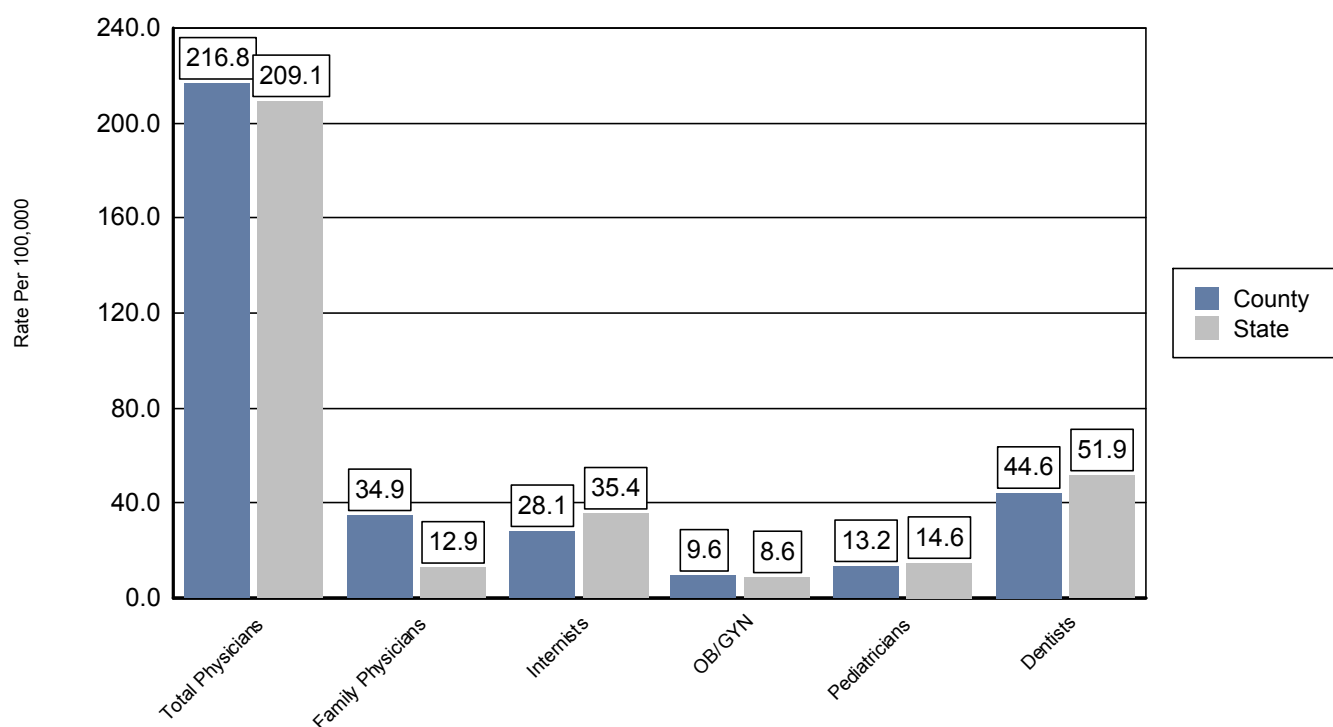


Health Resources Availability

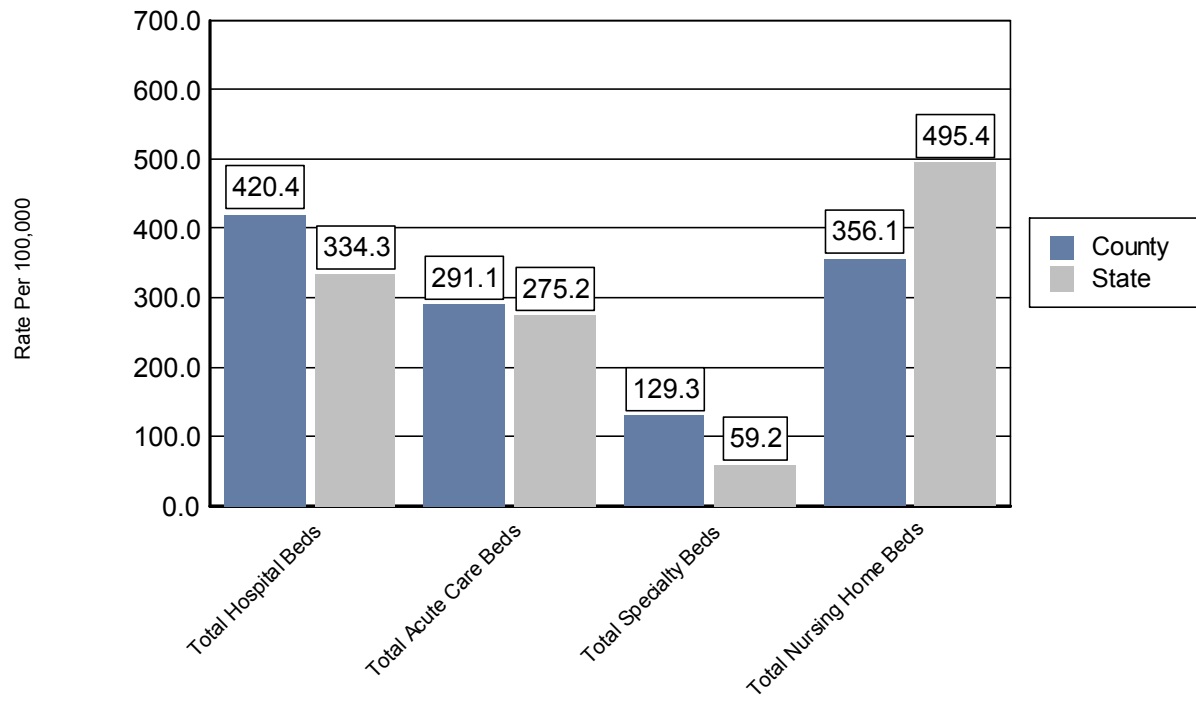
	COUNTY			STATE
	Number 2002	Rate per 100,000 2002	Quartile 2002	Rate per 100,000 2002
Providers				
Total Licensed Dentists	111	44.6	3	51.9
Total Licensed Physicians	540	216.8	4	209.1
Total Licensed Family Physicians	87	34.9	4	12.9
Total Licensed Internists	70	28.1	3	35.4
Total Licensed OB/GYN	24	9.6	4	8.6
Total Licensed Pediatricians	33	13.2	4	14.6
Facilities				
Total Hospital Beds	1,050	420.4	4	334.3
Total Acute Care Beds	727	291.1	4	275.2
Total Specialty Beds	323	129.3	4	59.2
Total Nursing Home Beds	887	356.1	1	495.4
County Health Department				
County Public Health Department FTEs	135	54.2	1	61.4
County Public Health Department Expenditures	7,264,895	2,916,586.0	1	3,421,523.4

Data Sources: Division of Medical Quality Assurance and Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis, Florida Dept. of Health; Florida Agency for Health Care Administration

Health Providers per 100,000, County and State, 2002



Health Care Facilities per 100,000, County and State, 2002



Statistical Information

Quartiles

Quartiles allow you to compare data from one county to data from all other counties in the state. Quartiles are calculated by ordering an indicator from lowest to highest value by county and then dividing it into 4 equal-size groups. Ones (1) always represent lower numbers while fours (4) always represent higher numbers.

It is important when analyzing this data that you consider each indicator and quartile number separately. In some cases a high quartile number (4) may be a positive indicator (i.e. median income) and in others it may be a negative indicator (i.e. infant mortality).

Confidence Intervals

A confidence interval is a range around a measurement that conveys how precise the measurement is. For most chronic disease and injury programs, the measurement in question is a proportion or a rate (the percent of Floridians who exercise regularly or the lung cancer incidence rate). Confidence intervals are often seen on the news when the results of polls are released. This is an example from the Associate Press in October 1996:

"The latest ABC News-Washington Post poll showed 56 percent favored Clinton while 39 percent would vote for Dole. The ABC News-Washington Post telephone poll of 1,014 adults was conducted March 8-10 and had a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. (Emphasis added). "

Although it is not stated, the margin of error presented here was probably the 95 percent confidence interval. In the simplest terms, this means that there is a 95 percent chance that between 35.5 percent and 42.5 percent of voters would vote for Bob Dole (39 percent plus or minus 3.5 percent). Conversely, there is a 5 percent chance that fewer than 35.5 percent of voters or more than 42.5 percent of voters would vote for Bob Dole.

The precise statistical definition of the 95 percent confidence interval is that if the telephone poll were conducted 100 times, 95 times the percent of respondents favoring Bob Dole would be within the calculated confidence intervals and five times the percent favoring Dole would be either higher or lower than the range of the confidence intervals.

What Does a Confidence Interval Tell You?

The confidence interval tells you more than just the possible range around the estimate. It also tells you about how stable the estimate is. A stable estimate is one that would be close to the same value if the survey were repeated. An unstable estimate is one that would vary from one sample to another. Wider confidence intervals in relation to the estimate itself indicate instability. For example, if 5 percent of voters are undecided, but the margin of error of your survey is plus or minus 3.5 percent, then the estimate is relatively unstable. In one sample of voters, you might have 2 percent say they are undecided, and in the next sample, 8 percent are undecided. This is four times more undecided voters, but both values are still within the margin of error of the initial survey sample.

Age-adjusted Death Rates (AADR)

An AADR is a mortality or death rate that has been adjusted for age distribution. AADRs are calculated using the U. S. standard million population for 2000 with age groups under 1, 1-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, and 85 plus.

Crude Rates (Rates per population)

These indicators will provide the rate of an indicator per total population. The most common of these is the rate per 100,000 population. this is calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{number of events} / (\text{total population}/100,000)$$

where total population is the population of a given area (i.e. a county). You can also calculate rates per 10,000 or per 1,000 using this formula.

3-Year Rates

In this document all rates are 3-year rates unless otherwise noted. These are calculated using the above formula but using the three-year average number of events and average total population. This allows for analysis of counties with small populations and highly unstable single-year rates.

